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of their Directors and other gentlemen connected with them, and it has in consequence become known to me how high in their esteem our Foreign Secretary stands. Your urbanity and promptitude in carrying out our foreign business has indeed become proverbial."

Admiral Manners was, on more than one occasion, asked to accept the chair of President, which, after some hesitation, he consented to do, and he was elected to that position in 1868. None of his predecessors was more highly esteemed by the Fellows of the Society, and no one filled the Chair more admirably than he did. His mathematical attainments were considerable, more so than one might have inferred from his quiet demeanour. He was well versed in the astronomical literature of the day, and took a deep interest in the progress of astronomical science, both in England and on the Continent; and his active influence was always available for the promotion of any object connected with it.

On presenting the Gold Medal of the Society to Mr. Stone, First Assistant of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Admiral Manners delivered a most exhaustive summary of that astronomer's labours, and evinced a complete knowledge of the history of the Solar Parallax, for the investigation of which the Medal was mainly awarded. Illness overtook him before he could complete his second year of office, and he was compelled to forego the gratification of delivering the Address to M. Delaunay for his researches on the Lunar Theory; but he made it a point of duty and pleasure to receive M. Delaunay at his house, and although he was compelled to delegate to the friendly hand of Professor Adams the drawing up of the Address, yet he read and approved of what was written before it was delivered. As the season advanced he gradually grew weaker, and finally expired on the 9th of May, 1870. He was supported in his last moments by a sincere and profound belief in the truths of the Christian religion. Mrs. Manners survives him; also two sons and a daughter.

Admiral Manners was distinguished by an affability and kindliness of disposition which procured for him the sincere esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and especially endeared him to those who enjoyed the privilege of his intimate friendship. In this Society where he was so long and so well known the many excellent qualities of head and heart which appeared so conspicuous in our late President will long be cherished with affectionate remembrance.

The RIGHT HON. SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart., of Scottish extraction, was born in London, September 23rd, 1783. He was the third son of Mr. David Pollock—three of whose five sons acquired great distinction in their respective callings. The eldest (Sir David) was Chief Justice of Bombay; the youngest (Sir George) is now a Field Marshal—this honour having been lately conferred upon him for his exploits in Affghanistan and

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other well-fought fields. Sir Frederick, as is well known, occupied for upwards of twenty years the high position of Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, having succeeded Lord Abinger in the year 1844, when he was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council. Shortly after his retirement, in June, 1866, he was created a Baronet. The steps by which Sir Frederick fought his way up from a comparatively humble position to one of high distinction are interesting, as affording evidence of what may be accomplished when natural talent has coupled with it a determined will and an untiring industry.

Sir Frederick went from St. Paul's School to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he early distinguished himself, and at the end of his third term passed in the first class. Pecuniary considerations then made him think of retiring from Cambridge, but, through the kindness of his tutor, the Rev. George F. Tavel, the obstacles to his remaining at Cambridge were overcome, and this gentleman had the gratification of seeing his *protégé* come out senior wrangler of his year, 1806.

In 1807 he was called to the bar, and in three years from that date he was in extensive practice. He received a silk gown in 1827, having already attained the greatest success in his profession. For many years he led the Northern circuit, and was retained in all the most important cases. In May, 1831, he became member for Huntingdon, and was promoted, under Sir Robert Peel's administration, to the office of Attorney-General. He held his seat in Parliament until his elevation to the Bench in 1844.

Although his mind was necessarily to a great extent absorbed by the duties of his office, Sir Frederick never lost his interest for mathematical and general science; his reading in most branches of human knowledge was extensive and profound, and he ever evinced a lively interest in the most recent scientific investigations. He took, for example, a great interest in the various photographic discoveries, and although he left to his talented son (Mr. Henry Pollock) the actual practice of the art, he used all his influence to foster it, and was for many years the President of the Photographic Society. Within a few weeks of his death he was engaged on a mathematical paper, which he proposed to communicate to the Royal Society, of which he had been a fellow since February 1816, and to whose Transactions he had contributed several mathematical papers, among others, "On a Method of Proving the three leading Properties of the Ellipse and Hyperbola."

A man so much otherwise engaged could not be expected to contribute directly to astronomical discovery; but he kept himself always well informed of the progress of our science, and even to a very late period made observations with his telescope. When spectroscopic discoveries promised to throw light on solar physics, he acquired a spectroscope, so as to follow them practically.

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Sir Frederick married twice, and has left a family of twenty children. Several of his sons have already distinguished themselves. The present Sir Frederick is one of the masters of the Court of Exchequer.

The late Sir Frederick Pollock died at Hatton, on the 22nd of August, 1870, in his 87th year.

Charles Frodsham was born on April 15th, 1811. He was the third son of the late Mr. W. J. Frodsham, the eminent chronometer-maker, who, while he devoted himself to the higher branches of his own art, took an active part in the promotion of general science, and attained the honour of admission as a fellow of the Royal Society. Mr. Charles Frodsham was brought up to his father's business, and showed in his early manhood a remarkable faculty for undertaking the more minute and intricate calculations involved in the construction and regulation of chronometers. In 1847 Mr. Frodsham was presented with the Telford medal, for a paper on the Isochronism of the Balance Spring, and was also complimented on the same occasion by being made an Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers. In 1862 Mr. Frodsham was appointed a Juror in Class XV. in the London International Exhibition, and being elected Reporter to the same, he published on the adjudication of the prizes a very clever and exhaustive report on "Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks." He was also in this same year the author of another treatise entitled "A few Facts connected with the Elements of Clock and Watchmaking." Mr. Frodsham served twice as master of the Clockmakers' Company. He was also appointed a Juror of the Dublin Exhibition in 1865, and both as Juror and Vice-President of the Paris Exhibition in 1867; although excluded by his position as Juror from all competition on these occasions, he gained eleven medals, among which was the grand gold medal of the Emperor of Russia. These various labours were achieved, and these distinctions won in spite of ill health and of an extreme delicacy of the lungs, from which he suffered through life. Mr. Frodsham was several times a member of the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society. In private life Mr. Frodsham was of a genial and lively temperament, cheerful under bodily ailments, and well stored with general information. In public life his name will ever be honourably associated throughout the civilised world with his particular art. He is justly entitled to take his place in the age in which he lived, as one of the most distinguished of English watch, clock, and chronometer makers.

Charles Mason was born on the 5th of February, 1823, at Stoke Pogis, Buckinghamshire. His only education was received at the village school. In 1846 he obtained employment in a subordinate capacity at one of the small stations of the London and Brighton Railway, and during the remainder of his life he held some office more or less important in connexion with